



The 50 km walk is well under way.

Photo by Yuri Tutov

WEATHER COMES IN HANDY

I just couldn't help winning, given the typically Leningrad weather, said new national 50 km walk champion Viktor Dorovskikh, from Leningrad, who covered the Olympic route winding along banks of the Moskva River in 3 hr 46 min 54 sec. Second placed Valery

Suntsov, from Izhevsk, clocked 3:46:55, and Pyotr Gaus, from Kamovovo, was third with 3:47:13. A field of 64 set out on July 3 from the Grand Sports Arena of the Lenin Central Stadium, with tough competition—and a downpour. Despite heavy odds, the winner clocked a very fast time.

RUGBY

There is a fierce competition on in the eight-team finals of the national rugby championship. The high point of the latest round was a game between the 1981 USSR cup holders Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy team (AFA) and the Slava club from the Moscow's 2nd Watch Making Plant. The latter won 12-9 to capture the lead with 25 points; three point clear of

AFA and Kiev Aviator, who are running even. The three clubs are vying not only for the awards, but also for spots on the national line-up for the 19th European championship, which gets under way this autumn. The USSR, twice bronze medalists, face the difficult task of regaining the ground lost at a recent European championship, where they came in a modest fifth.



Chief title challengers Air Force Academy and Slava clubs clashed in a crucial game of the national rugby championship. Photo by Sergei Proskov



USSR drops out in a draw equivalent to defeat

Poland held the USSR to a scoreless tie, knocking them out of the World Cup. The USSR desperately needed a win for Poland had a better goal difference and could settle for a tie. Regrettably, the USSR played sluggishly and aggressively, posing practically no threat to the Polish goal, while the opponents taking advantage of these failings consolidated their defence and won the required point.

In the semifinals Poland will face either Brazil or Italy, depending on their encounter on the night of July 5. France will be the first to make the semifinals, by defeating Northern Ireland 4-1. The

French displayed superior technique and deserved to win. On July 8 they will take up either Britain or West Germany, also in Madrid. The French already played Britain in the first stage and lost 1-3, but things are different now, with France definitely on the upswing.

Interestingly enough, the semifinals have already been guaranteed awards: the winner gets gold medals, the runner-up, silver, and the third place, bronze. The fourth-place team, defeated in the third round, will walk off with bronze medals.

Crowd pleases Brazil has won

general admiration for its polished technique, superb form and composure — this despite its fiery temperament. Facing Brazil in a cliff-hanging encounter, the Argentinians mounted an all-out offensive right from the outset and appeared very close to scoring, but time went by, and nothing of the kind came to pass — except that they conceded several goals themselves. The 3-1 upset is not a very accurate reflection of Brazil's vast superiority to all the other teams in the tournament.

Spain was eliminated in their very first group game against West Germany, 1-2, though haphazard and unimpressive play. The group semifinals were named after midnight on July 6 (Moscow time). To become the USSR's first World Cup win, Spain had to beat Poland by at least two goals, incidentally, of their four cup games, Spain took one, had one draw and two defeats, scoring a mere four goals, two of them from penalty kicks — a very poor performance from a team which was expected to win the championship and which has always enjoyed a high reputation, boasting strong clubs and brilliant players.

The USSR entered the field of the 12th world championship after a 12-year break. It was their fifth time in world championship play (1938, 1963, 1966, 1970 and 1982). Prior to its Spanish cup finals, their world championship record featured 19 games, ten of them wins, three ties, six defeats and a goal difference of 38-21. The USSR's best of all in Britain in 1966, making the semifinals, where they eventually lost to Portugal 1-2.

Soviet win in Indianapolis

The 18th two-day athletic meet between the USSR and the USA in Indianapolis, Indiana, ended in victory for both the Soviet men's (118-100) and women's (89-87) teams (207-187 on aggregate).

USSR head coach Nikolai Polilko had this comment: "I'd like to single out our budding athletes, primarily the discus-throwers, long-jumpers and middle- and long-distance runners."

We have quite a promising line-up, and we are measuring our current performance against what we can do at the European

In the photo: Shamil Abkhayev, of the USSR, wins through the air to a 841 cm-long-jump victory in the USA-USSR dual track meet in Indianapolis. The Soviet men's team beat the American's for the first time in the series held on American soil.

Photo AP-TASS

championship this coming September and the first world athletics championship due in Helsinki next year, he said.



Ice hockey begins in July

The USSR ice-hockey championship gets under way in mid-September, but preparations for it began much earlier, as the national title-holders, Central Army Club (CAC), got together for their first practice session this season on July 1.

We have essentially the same line-up as this past winter, said CAC chief coach Viktor Tikhonov, and will begin our training in Moscow. After July 12 many of our players will be practicing with other candidates for the national

team, also in Moscow. In late August, he pointed out, the club will play in the European Cup Finals, in the PRG, against the Czechoslovak, Finnish and West German champions.

Beginning September 1 the top division clubs will enter the International "Soviet-Sport" tournament in Leningrad, Riga and Kiev, and from September 8-10 the national squad will meet Czechoslovakia in the "Ruda Pravo" tournament finals in Prague.

All will be ready on schedule

Colombian football federation president Alfonso Santoro told newsmen that all the football stadiums for the 1982 world championship will be ready for action one year before the championship.

He further pointed out that it was time to end rumors that Colombia is allegedly unable to host the championship.

We have definite commitments to the FIFA and Colombia, he said, and will make good on all of them.



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LEONID BREZHNEV'S MESSAGE TO THE U.S. PRESIDENT

Responding to the serious aggravation of the situation in Lebanon, particularly in the capital of Beirut, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to US President Ronald Reagan, calling on him to do everything in the power of the United States to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon, to discontinue the savage extermination by Israeli troops of Lebanese and Palestinian people — women, children and the aged.

Israel is perpetrating in Beirut acts of outright vandalism against the civil population, destroying the city's vital functions. Brezhnev stressed that not a single statesman, not a single honest human being on earth can remain deaf to the cries of those who are dying in Lebanon at the hands of Israeli invaders.

Commenting upon the declaration that the USA is ready, in principle, to send an American military contingent to Lebanon, Brezhnev warned the US President that the Soviet Union would shape its policy accordingly.

The head of the Soviet government expressed the hope that at this moment, critical for the events in Lebanon and around it, the sense of responsibility and common sense will prevail over short-term considerations, that the USA would do everything possible to stop the terrorist aggression, and that the actions of the USA and its Middle East emissaries would not serve as a screen for the continuation of Israeli aggression and the extermination of the Arab people of Palestine.



Cosmonauts (left to right) Alexander Ivanchenkov, Jean-Loup Chretien and Vladimir Dzhambekov, with their families during a reception in the Svyaznyy township.

New space experiments ahead

In a ceremony in the Kremlin, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolai Tikhonov presented awards to the participants of the Soviet-French space flight, with the Order of Lenin going to Vladimir Dzhambekov, the Order of Lenin and the "Gold Star" Medal to Alexander Ivanchenko.

Nikolai Tikhonov brought the cosmonauts greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, congratulating them on their successful flight and wishing them further success in the peaceful conquest of outer space, happiness and well-being in personal life.

French President Francois Mitterrand has awarded Legion d'honneur orders to the cosmonauts who made the joint Soviet-French flight.

The present joint flight under the flag of the USSR and France — the USSR Academy of Sciences President Anatoly Alexandrov told a press conference, summing up the results of the venture — certainly represents an outstanding landmark in the cooperation of Soviet and French scientists and engineers.

He reminded reporters that the work had begun 16 years ago. Professor Hubert Curien, President of the French National Centre for Space Research, noted that the flight demonstrated the high standards of Soviet engineers and technicians in all its stages.

Our next joint enterprise, said Professor Curien, will deal with the planet Venus. We hope that this will be followed by other experiments and flights, including the manned ones.

In responding to a question, the first French cosmonaut Jean-Loup Chretien said: "My chief impressions of these two wonderful years which I shall keep forever, can be summarized as follows: all the Soviet people whom I met have been simple and hospitable people working selflessly in my view, friendliness and patience in pursuing their goals are the Russian's main characteristics."

"I think that participation in the Soviet experiment will allow France to rapidly cover some stages of the process of conquering space, which have taken other countries many long years."

GAS PIPELINE TO BE BUILT IN TIME

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government have approved the initiative undertaken by Soviet people, who decided to finish the Urengoy-Toumaysk-Uzhgorod gas pipeline on schedule, in spite of discriminatory actions undertaken by the US administration.

A decision was adopted providing for measures to finish the pipeline in accordance with the earlier established terms. Soviet consumers will receive gas in a volume determined by the five-year plan, while foreign consumers will get it according to the contracts, that is, as of 1984.

SOVIET CHURCHMEN: NUCLEAR HOLOCAUST SHOULD BE STAVED OFF

The Trinity-St. Sergius Lavra in Zagorsk, outside Moscow, was recently the site for meeting of heads and representatives of church and religious associations in the Soviet Union, among them Buddhists, Jews, Moslems and Christians. They discussed the outcome of the World Conference, "Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe", held in Moscow this past May, as well as further clerical goals in defence of peace.

A final statement praised the results of the conference and the documents it issued.

Special consideration was given to a report by Pimen, the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, on the UN General Assembly's Second Special Session on Disarmament and his address there. He stressed that the Soviet decision not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, contained in Leonid Brezhnev's message to "the session, was universal approval."

(Continued on page 2)

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WINNERS OF THE TCHAIKOVSKY COMPETITION

Thirty tense days of the 7th International Tchaikovsky Competition have passed, each with brought either discoveries or disappointments. At last the jury has announced the names of award winners in all four divisions. After a tough competition the winners were those who displayed skill, professionalism, and composure, who placed the art of life, on art offering people "minutes of concentration and hope" as Tchaikovsky once said.

Antonio Meneses of Brazil won the cello contest, ahead of Alexander Rudin of the USSR, and third place winner Georg Faust of West Germany.

In the female vocal division the first prize and gold medal went to Lidia Zablitskaya of the USSR, followed by Khursan Kasmova of the USSR and Dolores Marie Zalic of the USA. Peata Burghuladze won the male vocal division followed by Gagan Grigoryan and Vladimir Chernov, all of the USSR.

Pinnia Mikhail Platav, winner of the 6th International Competition, the "Leningrad" Competition, is the contest to the progress of a ship from a comparatively closed harbor into a wide open sea. Thus, the competition award winners have a big musical voyage ahead.

In the violin contest Viktor Maltova and Sergei Stadler of the USSR shared the first prize and gold medals. Tomoko Kato of Japan finished second and Stephanie Chase and Andre Horhe Cordana of the US shared third prize.

No first place awards were presented in the piano contest, but Peter Donohov of Britain and Vladimir Greshchikov of the USSR shared second prize and silver medals, and Michio Kojima of Japan finished third.

The Tchaikovsky Competition is a competition of young talents. Though Japanese pianist Michio Kojima finished third, her musical feats are still ahead.

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REAGAN CRITICIZED

Rome. British Premier M. Thatcher and Italian Prime Minister G. Spadolini denounced Washington's efforts to erode trade-economic relations between West European countries and the Soviet Union. They stressed at a press conference in Rome that the US attempts to impede shipments of equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline are primarily designed to Western interests.

What we are talking about is an abrogation of existing contracts, M. Thatcher specifically pointed out. The US move is seriously harming both Britain and Italy.

For his part G. Spadolini emphasized that in spite of the US discriminatory measures earlier contracts for pipeline Italy would make good on construction.

Rome. A report by the West German DPA Agency from Paris points out that French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy had sharp criticism for actions by the Reagan administration aimed at wrecking the mutually profitable gas-pipeline deal.

The US stepped up discriminatory measures, Mauroy told a group of West German newsmen in Paris, are "simply a senseless unacceptable" move. The current situation, he noted, might lead to an economic war.

Paris. The gas-pipeline deal, like the entire spectrum of East-

West trade, has a special significance for the West European nations, and this should be made clear to the USA, stressed Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs K. Olesen to his address to the European parliament.

Ottawa. The Reagan administration's decision to ban shipments of equipment manufactured under American licenses for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline is an unacceptable violation of Canada's sovereignty, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan told journalists. He further said that the Canadian government has outlined its position to the US State Department.

The Hague. The US desire to impede the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline is causing great anxiety within the FRG government, West German Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt told the Dutch "Algemeen Dagblad".

Like all our European partners involved in the deal, Schmidt noted, we are extremely worried by the recent American decision to hinder construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline by banning shipments of vital equipment for it.

We intend to strictly comply with the terms of the deal, he emphasized.

DECISION BY AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION

Washington. According to "Washington Post", the Reagan administration has refused to sign the International Convention on the Law of the Sea, adopted on April 30 this year by 130 countries at the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea. The paper points out that the US President made the decision after a recent meeting of the USA National Security Council.

The refusal by the White House to sign an important international legal document is

described by the paper as a risky step, which could lead the US into isolation on question connected with the exploration of the resources of the World Ocean. According to an American lawyer, former deputy head of the US delegation at the sea law talks, as a result of this decision Washington could suffer the biggest defeat yet in foreign policy, producing a highly negative impact on the US economic and political position in the world.



You don't have to worry, Fritz. The Cologne Cathedral will stand for ages with this prop.

AT THE VIENNA TALKS

Vienna. At the talks on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe taking place here, the head of the PRG delegation, Ambassador W. Bosa, proposed to the name of the Western negotiators a draft of a "Treaty on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments to Central Europe and related measures". As revealed in a press conference the essence of the new Western proposal boils down to four stages for ground forces reduction within the framework of a single treaty, while the previously reached agreement provided for two stages on the basis of independent agreements.

Commenting on the new move, the head of the Soviet delegation Ambassador V. Mikhailov noted:

according to the first impression which the socialist delegations formed, the draft does not testify to any progress of the Western side in aspects which have been blocking positive results in Vienna. The Western document does not give any response to basically important positions contained in the draft agreement proposed in the name of the socialist countries by the delegation of the Polish People's Republic.

The socialist countries, said the Soviet representative, will study the Western proposals thoroughly and objectively, looking for aspects which might help to bring the two positions closer together in a search for genuine progress at the talks.

ECOSOC MEETING

Geneva. This year's second session of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has opened in the Palace of Nations, with Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar taking part.

Bolero. The end of July, representatives of 54 countries will consider a broad range of problems, mainly of economic character, as well as those pertaining to regional cooperation and environmental protection. The session will also study the problems of decolonization and assistance to national liberation movements. A report submitted to the Council points out the necessity of extending aid to the Namibian people and national liberation movements in South Africa.

New initiatives by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea

Hochiminh. The minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Laotian People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea have proposed an important initiative aimed at establishing good neighborly relations among the states of South-East Asia, and at limiting the region into a zone of peace and stability.

The ministers emphasized that all the problems in South-East Asia should be solved by the states of the region through constructive dialogue, without any outside interference, and voiced their readiness for a dialogue with the ASEAN countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs. They confirmed their previous offers to Thailand, with the purpose of normalizing relations between that country and the Indochinese states, including the creation of a demilitarized zone on either side of the Kampuchean-Thailand border. As a goodwill gesture and to the interests of peace and security in the region, Vietnam and Kampuchea made the decision to withdraw part of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchean territory later in July. The ministers have also offered to call an international conference to discuss the situation in South-East Asia.

HUMANITARIAN AID

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions has decided to send a shipment of drugs and bandages as a solidarity gift to Palestinian and Lebanese working people and their families who suffered as a result of Israel's savage aggression in Lebanon.

The humanitarian cargo will also be delivered by an Arab jet plane to the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions in Damascus.

SOVIET CHURCHMEN: NUCLEAR HOLOCAUST SHOULD BE STAVED OFF

(Continued from page 1)

The delegates sent a telegram to the UN General Assembly Second Special Session on Disarmament, saying: "We, on behalf of millions of believers in our country, condemn all the difficulties and responsibilities of your mission, urge you to do your utmost to save the world from nuclear holocaust and to ensure that the stockpiles of lethal weapons are never put to use."

No to nuclear weapons in Europe
No to nuclear weapons in the world
Support disarmament and peace

MAN INFORMATION No. 14, 1981

U.N. HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION REPORTS ON VIOLATIONS

Geneva. At the Geneva Palace of Nations the UN Commission on Human Rights has distributed a report on the observance of human rights to member-countries of the Organization of American States.

In the course of the last year, the report says, no improvements were observed, while in certain countries the situation even worsened as the result of frequent and often legalized repression on the part of their governments. Standing prominently among human rights violations in Latin America was an increase to death sentences as a result of simplified judicial procedures, disappearance of those arrested, the imposition or expansion of the state of emergency, imprisonment with complete disregard of existing legislation, followed by torture, abuse and limited freedom of speech.

Recently the most flagrant violators of human rights and international law have been El Salvador, Guatemala, Uruguay and Chile.

POLAND PROTESTS AGAINST RADIO SUBVERSION

Warsaw. Poland has resolutely protested the use of radio stations located in NATO countries for crude interference in the country's internal affairs and for deliberate aggravation of the current world situation.

The document stresses that the broadcasts by certain Western stations, especially Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America, are a classical example of propaganda blackmail based on misinformation and biased coverage. These radio centers are trying to destabilize Poland politically and economically, misrepresent the Polish government's actions, aimed at improving the situation in the country, and overtly call on the Poles to replace their socialist system.

The anti-Polish activities of Western radio stations run counter to international law and the Helsinki agreement, thus undermining détente, the document concludes.

FACTS AND EVENTS

© The US administration has demanded that Japan increase its spending on the upkeep of American military bases and installations there. This increase will cost Japan a further 400 million dollars.

© 5,000,000 pounds—their total sum at counterfeit banknotes issued by Scotland Yard officers in a raid in London. The false banknotes, each with a face value of 20 pounds, and printing equipment were found by the police in two cars, stopped on the city streets. Ten persons were arrested.

© Since 1969 Italian terrorist groups with political affiliations have committed some 13,000 crimes killing 3,100 people and injuring over 4,000. Italian Minister of the Interior Virgilio Rognoni told parliament. At present 4,447 terrorists from leftist subversive organizations and 451 from nationalist groups are doing time, he stressed.

PEOPLE

Lisa-Marie Preley is now 13 years old. When she is 21 she will become the lawful heiress to the wealth left by her late father—Elvis Presley, the king of rock-n-roll. Fearing a kidnapping and ransom demand, the mother of the future millionaire has completely isolated her from the surrounding world. Lisa-Marie does not go to school and has no friends. Whenever she takes a walk she is always accompanied by two armed bodyguards.

B. ECHEVIT CONVICTED

Ankara. The Turkish ex-Prime Minister B. Echevit has been sentenced to two months in prison for violating the National Security Council decree banning politicians who have been removed from power to make public statements.

The court accused the former Chairman of the disbanded People's Republican Party of publishing an article in the West German magazine "Der Spiegel" and of an interview given to Dutch television. Late last year Echevit was punished for breaching the decree.



Protests against the war in Lebanon are growing ever wider in Israel. An estimated 100,000 anti-war demonstrators marched through the streets of Tel Aviv. Carrying placards: "Peace With the Palestinian", "Stop the War!", "Begin Should Go!", "Peace—Yes, Sharon—No!"

to the photo: the demonstration. Photo AP-TASS

Science and technology

MICRO-DIRECTORY

French publishers have produced a telephone directory 14.5 by 20.1 centimetres in size. It contains the same amount of information and is in no way different from the conventional "heavy" directories, except that reading it requires the use of a special magnifying glass.

MAGIC WORD OPENS SAFE

Secure locks are required for bank vaults, cabinets containing drawings and magnetic memory tapes, and for the control panels of powerful computers. Specialists from the Hungarian company, Ferromechanik, believing that even the most sophisticated key can be forged, have invented a lock with a lettered code. Unlike all previously existing models, it has

an internal "secret" component, already patented in 20 countries. The keyword or phrase, made up of any combination of the 26 Latin letters, is entered in the lock's memory, and to unlock the device you need to repeat it by pressing push-buttons. This code is practically impossible to crack, as the number of possible combinations exceeds 67 million.

TV IN A WATCH

The Japanese firm Suwa Seiko reports that it has designed a wristwatch with a TV display 2.5 by 1.7 centimetres in size.

The TV-watch weighs 50 grammes, and its 100-gramm receiver and batteries will fit into a pocket. The set is equipped with headphones, which also serve as an aerial.

Apart from the TV set, the liquid-crystal device includes an electronic calendar, a stopwatch, an alarm and a radio. The company's director says that its manufacture and marketing will begin early next year. The TV-watch is expected to cost 400 dollars.

OF INTEREST

Absent-minded Japanese

The most unusual "object" lost by passengers of the Japanese railway system in 1981 was a racoon, which was found alive and well. The most precious piece of property was a large diamond. Over the past year, Japanese passengers lost 1,800 thousand living creatures and inanimate objects.

Cure for foolishness

West German police have arrested chemist Ulrich Schmidt for the manufacture and sale of a medicine not mentioned in any pharmacological book in the world. Schmidt was selling a cure for foolishness. Reports of the cure were carried by many

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

GAS, PIPES AND SOMETHING ELSE

An article by Vitaly Kobayev in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA deals with the reactions of the USA's closest allies to the White House decision to ban delivery to the USSR of gas pipes and other equipment manufactured in Western Europe under American licenses.

America's allies are fully justified in suspecting that all the measures announced by Washington are directed not so much against the USSR, as against the FRG, Japan, Great Britain, France and other capitalist states, the United States' economic competitors to a greater or lesser degree.

America's allies also realize that the USA not only wants to deprive them of access to Soviet gas, but by cutting off the gas, hopes to straitjacket its allies, since they are US competitors. The United States is unable to beat them, especially Japan and the FRG, in many technological fields, in labour productivity and a number of other economic indicators. The USA is no longer capable of handling them without rough play and blows below-the-belt. The allies understand that Washington aims at establishing control over the Middle Eastern and Persian Gulf oil reserves, as well as other energy sources, vital for Western Europe and Japan. This will allow America to impose its political line on them to a still greater degree, to make them part of its military strategic plans with the final goal of achieving absolute American domination of the world.

TO MAKE CHEMICAL WEAPONS ILLEGAL

In its attempt to do everything possible to leave no place for chemical weapons on earth and to make a decisive move in the cause of banning them, the USSR made a proposal to the UN General Assembly's Second Special Session on Disarmament concerning the basic provisions of a convention banning the development, manufacture and stockpiling of chemical weapons and their destruction. Introducing this draft, writes Ye. Amelin in PRAVDA, the Soviet Union also took into account the wishes of other states, including on the issue of control.

The Soviet Union is no less interested than other parties in reliable verification of assumed obligations. The USSR believes that the future convention must provide for strict control based on the combination of national means and international procedures. For instance, the draft envisages a broad range of possible measures for verifying compliance with the convention — from the adoption of internal measures in accordance with the constitutional procedures of the member-states to implementation of international on-the-spot checks on an agreed basis.

The Soviet document also contains such important provisions as renunciation of the deployment of chemical weapons on the territory of other states, withdrawal of one's own chemical weapons from the territory of foreign states if placed there earlier, the taking of necessary precautionary measures to protect the population and the environment in the course of the destruction of stockpiles of chemical weapons and the elimination of the means of their production.

RACISM AND ZIONISM: COMMON POINTS

A. Nikonov, in IZVESTIA, discussed attempts made by the US and South Africa to link the solution of the Namibian problem with the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. He emphasizes that this "linkage" amounts to a real ultimatum. The reluctance of the other side to comply is regarded as reluctance to find a solution to the Namibian problem. Having found SWAPO hard to deal with in this respect, South Africa and the West have reserved the right to choose other means they deem appropriate. One needs to ponder too long over what is meant, look instead to Lebanon.

Tel Aviv is illegally occupying Arab lands. Pretoria is doing the same with respect to Namibia. The Zionists in Israel are trying to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organization. South African racists would like to do away with SWAPO. Israeli military is fighting with the Khaddad ultra-rightist group attempting to split Lebanon and to form a buffer zone in its southern part. Meanwhile the racist's special service has bought the children of the UNITA separatist band, J. Savimbi, and is trying to use him in the formation of a similar buffer zone in the south of Angola. Tel Aviv has committed a bandit-like raid against Lebanon, while Pretoria's soldiers have been in the Angolan province of Kunene for almost a year and are now concentrating their forces on the border with Angola.

Reform on the way

Paris. The French Council of Ministers has decided to prepare a draft for a reform of the Parisian municipal administration.

At present the 2 million citizens of the French capital are governed by a municipal council, headed by the city's mayor, considerable power is concentrated in his hands. According to the draft, each borough will receive the right to elect its own governing body and its own mayor. The city municipal council will become a coordinating body.

VIEWPOINT

PEACE MARCH-82

Last March, the Soviet Peace Committee and the Soviet Women's Committee reached an agreement with the representatives of the Scandinavian Women for Peace movement to hold a joint Peace March-82.

Last summer, women in Scandinavia who founded the organization, Women for Peace, slightly over a year ago, sponsored the Peace March-81 from Copenhagen to Paris. Among its many gains were more ties between, on the one hand, public organizations in the USSR and other socialist countries, and on the other, their relatively new peace forces who joined the anti-war movement in the early eighties: the Initiative for a New Peace March to be held jointly with socialist countries has found full support in this country.

The march will consist of two

Independent stages. The first stage starts on July 13 in Stockholm, passes through the USSR, and concludes in Minsk. Peace champions from Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland and Iceland are expected in Stockholm. Soviet marchers will also come to this city. The march will begin with a major peace festival whose programme includes rallies, meetings and concerts. Then the march will set off to Turku, Helsinki, and will reach Leningrad by train on July 17. The marchers will stay in Leningrad till July 20. Mass rallies and meetings with local residents are planned. Since distances in the Soviet Union are slightly longer than those in the West, the marchers will travel across Soviet territory on a special train.

The wide-ranging programme will include joint meetings and rallies, peace demonstrations and other activities. On July

Grigory LOKSHIN*



25 the march will leave Moscow for Minsk, Byelorussian capital, via Smolensk. On July 28 the march will enter Khatyn, where a large-scale rally is expected. From Minsk all foreign participants will leave for home via Leningrad.

July 30 will inaugurate the second stage of the Peace March-82, to be held on a broader basis jointly with anti-war organizations not only of Scandinavia but also of several other countries. The march will set out from Moscow and will head via Kiev to the USSR western border. In the border town of Chop the participants will divide into two groups. Both are due to reach Vienna on August 5. One group will cross Czechoslovakia, the other will cross through Hungary.

In the first stage 300 representatives from the Scandinavian countries will take part. These countries have already set up national organizing committees for this purpose. For instance, the Swedish organizing committee unites such organizations as the Christian Movement for Peace, the Swedish Peace Committee, the Alliance of Leftist Women, etc. In Norway 11 anti-war organizations have announced their support for Peace March-82.

Though the Soviet Peace Committee and the Soviet Women's Committee are represented by only 50 members, the march will be attended by thousands of Soviet people on the USSR territory.

Preparations are under way in Scandinavia. The marchers will carry long ribbons with the names of those who wished to join the march, but were unable to attend. Since the march is self-supporting, its many participants are now busy collecting money.

There are no peace marchers who joined the rally by mere chance — all of them represent various anti-war organizations. They are not professional politicians, but members of the rank-and-file: workers, farmers, office workers united by their anxiety over the fate of mankind.

We are looking forward to meeting our friends from Scandinavia and believe that our appeals will be heard all over the world.

No to nuclear weapons in Europe
No to nuclear weapons in the world
Support disarmament and peace

Round the Soviet Union

● THOSE WHO HAVE VISITED THE EXHIBITION DEVOTED TO THE SPARSELY INHABITED REGIONS OF CHUKOTKA AND THE FAR EAST, LEFT THE PALACE OF CULTURE IN MAGADAN WITH A FEELING OF HAVING MADE A VERY ROMANTIC GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION. The palace has also mounted an exhibition of Lev Firsov, who has never made a single geological expedition without his pencil and easel.

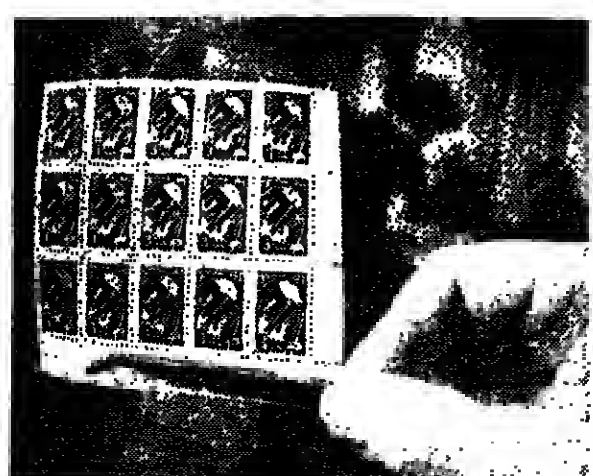
● THE RESULTS OF THE JOINT INTERNATIONAL STUDY OF THE ANTARCTIC, THE "CONTINENT OF PEACE AND SCIENCE", AND THE PROBLEMS FOR FURTHER EXPLORATIONS ARE BEING DISCUSSED IN Leningrad BY THE WORKING GROUPS OF THE FIFTEEN COUNTRIES-SIGNATORIES OF THE ANTARCTIC TREATY. They are busy preparing for the official session at the Antarctic Expedition Committee which will open on July 5. The session will be held in our country for the first time.

● CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED ON A SYSTEM FOR PRECISE GEODETIC OBSERVATIONS OF THE EARTH TREMORS IN THE ASHKANABAD SEISMICALLY ACTIVE ZONE IN TURKMENIA WHERE THE RANGEFINDER LASER STATION HAS BEEN PUT INTO OPERATION. This system will permit to better detect tremors over a vast territory known for its severe earthquakes.

● THE MECHANIZED RIVER POST OF SARAKHODZIR, WHOSE CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN THE TADY-KURGAN REGION OF KAZAKHSTAN, HAS IMPROVED TRANSPORT LINKS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL COMPLEX IN THE DZARKENT VALLEY. Built on the upper reaches of the M River at its foot of the permanently snow-capped rocky mountains in the Jughar Alatau Range, the post will make it possible to accelerate the development of agriculture in the region.



Looks like a rare one. ● New stamps on sale.



STAMP COLLECTORS

The name of the world's first stamp collector is unknown; he could not appear, however, before the first postage stamp. Over 140 years have passed since then, and millions of young and not so young people with various professions and pursuits living in all countries of the world, go to bed with a stamp in their hand. Philately is rightfully called the No. 1 hobby. It is unrivaled in popularity by any other form of collecting. This tiny bit of paper is a limitless source of knowledge about the world we live in. The All-Union Philatelic Society unites at present over 175 thousand adults and 130 thousand teenagers. This can only be attributed to the popularity of Soviet stamps, which depict the most significant events in the history of this country and elsewhere. Soviet stamp collectors have been always successful at international events. In 1961, Moscow stamp collectors alone took part in 20 international exhibitions, gathering over 60 first prizes.

Georgi STRELNIKOV



All ages share this passion.

FILTER FOR GAS PIPELINES

Work has been completed on the country's biggest gas cleaning installation to date in the Ivano-Frankovsk Region in the Western Ukraine. The installation will annually remove 38,000 million tonnes of moisture, solid

particles and admixtures from the gas to provide hundreds of thousands of tonnes of heavy carbon-gas condensate, which in turn will yield high-octane petrol, oil and other products.

The facility is heavily automated, and the centralized control system has taken over man's supervisory functions. The few human operators that remain serve only as controllers. The new installation, together with those already in operation, will service huge gas pipelines.

TRAINS TO REACH UP TO ARCTIC CIRCLE

Work has been completed on the railway section from Surgut to Novy Urengoi in Western Siberia, and the first working train arrived at the terminal with a load of pre-lab housing units, and equipment for the gas fields, things that were previously shippable only by river and air.

Thousands of Novy Urengoi residents and their guests — fishermen, reindeer herders and trappers — gathered to welcome the arriving train.

The Polar trains on both sides of the line is not altogether the backward it once appeared to travellers seven years ago, what with new locomotives and equipment for oil and gas men and geologists, oil and gas pipelines and power lines built there.

The railway will provide easy access to Soviet oil and gas fields in the North.

WASTE BANK NOT NEEDED

Georgian builders have received a new source of material — bricks made out of copper-pyrite ore waste at the Bledneul enrichment factory.

The factory has a programme for recycling the waste and saving on the transportation of hundreds of thousands of tonnes of rock every year. 50 million bricks will be made annually.

FIRE VORTEX

The Baltic's oldest shale-fuelled power station in Narva has become the first to use vortex type of burning.

The shale now burns almost completely, providing more steam and electric energy. This method will be introduced at other solid-fuel power stations. Meanwhile Energo has begun to construct its first and the Baltic's largest solid-fuel electric power station, which will have boilers similar to those in Narva.

Few people know that the development of Siberia was preceded by a thorough engineering and geological study, the author continues, which altered considerably many of the previously held concepts. For instance, our studies showed that it is more feasible to lay pipelines in the northern areas of continuous permafrost than in the areas with scattered permafrost, lying further south, where the temperatures at the soil can be negatively affected. With the future in mind we know that a straight line is always the shortest one, and that from the view of sciences it is better to make a detour than to go through destruction-prone soils. We never had plans to leave the soil entirely intact, but we did not want to leave bogland behind us. Mistakes of the past should not be repeated, the author concludes, especially since we know much and could do much.

THEATRE AND CHILDREN

What should a theatre for teenagers be like? This is the subject of an article in SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA by Joak Alrik, editor-in-chief of the Estonian magazine "Theatre, Music, Cinema".

I am convinced, he writes, that modern theatre cannot compete with cinema and TV in the spectacular and dynamic character of their presentation, or with variety shows, with their musical attractiveness. The theatre's only chance of winning over the audience lies in a clear understanding of those spiritual requirements of the young people which remain unsatisfied elsewhere. The theatre must come forward with serious and problematical discussion of topical questions, developing in youth people a taste for real life philosophical problems, for social questions, for pondering the sense of life and man's vocation.

I think, writes Alrik, that children's theatre requires a balanced discussion of the most serious things. This is appreciated even by the most spectators one hundred times more than the attempt at "uncles" to entertain them. We can also envisage a "bridge play", a kind of go-between from the entertainment theatre to serious theatre. "Hamlet" can and should be staged for young people, and should be staged for young people. Children's theatre offers good examples of such staging.

Places to visit

Visitors to Kiev normally start their sightseeing tour with the St Sofia Cathedral whose foundations were laid in 1027 by Prince Yaroslav the Wise, to mark his victory over pagan idols. Apart from early Slavonic architectural masterpieces, Kiev is also famous as the site of many important historical events. The first library and school in Russia were built in Kiev. And it was here that the national Ukrainian hero, Bogdan Khmelnytsky (there is a monument to him in the square outside St Sofia) welcomed a Russian embassy which had come to celebrate the unification of the Ukraine with Russia.

Later visitors make for the old cobbled streets around the St Andrew Church, built by Radziwill, who was also responsible for the Winter Palace in Leningrad. This network of streets, which leads downtown to Podol, features wrought-iron fences and houses topped by medieval towers, and all sorts of unexpected panoramic views.

Kievans pride themselves on their main street, Kreshchatik, which is not unlike a wide river flowing between the white-stone banks of houses. The city boasts magnificent squares, parks, Botanical Gardens, the Pechersk

KIEV OLD AND NEW



Kreshchatik, Kiev's main street.

Lavra, and the Vladimir Hill, topped by a statue of Prince Vladimir. Nearly ten centuries ago they used to baptize citizens in the Dnieper here.

Visitors to Kiev will certainly

take a mass of recollections away with them: of the city's ancient monuments, museums, and its unique architectural ensembles, as well as of the pleasure boat trips on the Dnieper.

Science and technology

WHEEL REPLACERS FOR GIANT CARS

Replacing the wheel of a conventional passenger car, particularly in an emergency, is not so easy.

The main specialized design bureau of the Lvov Auto Works factory has designed a special mechanism for replacing the biggest wheels available. It grips the wheel, detaches the tire, and puts it on the ground. Then it takes another wheel and places it precisely, so that it can be fixed with bolts.

The bureau announced that several dozens of these vehicles will be manufactured before the end of this year, greatly simplifying the repair of big lorries.

POWER

STATION IN A KNAPSACK

A portable hydroelectric station designed by Kirgiz engineers can solve important economic problems. The station can be installed in an hour. The power unit, which weighs just 50 kilograms, can supply

THE WOUND CAN BE GLUED

The Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences has created unique biologically compatible polymer materials.

The KL-3 glue can join tissues, for example. It has many wonderful properties. It does not prevent tissue regeneration. Mixed glues, upon drying, create a film which joins the parts, but also separates them while unrolling. The KL-3 acquires a porous structure after being polymerized. Joined tissues

A POCKET SUNWATCH

A pocket-sized sundial has been discovered by workers of the Riga history and sealaring museum. The dial, made in the 18th century by an unknown master, is 14 centimetres in diameter and in excellent condition.

Figuring the time by using shadows was known thousands of years B.C., but portable sundials were made only during the Middle Ages. They were constantly perfected before being superseded by the mechanical watch, though they remained in use throughout the 19th century.

The use of sundials required a certain geographical know-

ledge from the user. With the Riga piece one had to register his latitude, and then set the meridian with the help of a built-in compass. The clock allowed a five-minute error, amounting, of course, only during the daytime and under clear skies.

The museum has a unique collection of portable sundials, including 17th and 18th-century pieces, the size of a matchbox. Though they were by 19th-century standards that was no problem to those days. Such miniature watches had magnetic hands, were made of brass, bronze, ivory, and wood, and were decorated with carvings. They were placed in leather cases.

INTERNATIONAL ROUTES OF THE AEROBUS

Almost exactly a year ago, in June 1981, the first Soviet IL-86 Jumbo jet appeared on Aeroflot's international routes.

The Aerobus IL-86 belongs to the third generation of planes. It is capable of conveying more than 300 passengers over a distance of 4,000 km, at a speed of 900 to 950 km per hour.

Moscow to Berlin was the first international route flown by the IL-86. Flights then followed to 21 cities in 18 countries.

In the course of its first year, the Aerobus completed 460 flights, carrying 11 thousand passengers, 425 tonnes of cargo and 184 tonnes of mail.

TRADITIONAL CRAFTS REVIVED

The production of colourful wooden tables popular among local residents and tourists has been started in the city of Masally in the south of Azerbaijan.

The Masally factory which specializes in turning out articles of traditional applied art runs nine workshops in villages nearby. In their spare time 50 homewives knit colourful socks, or jankas. The art of carpet making also lives on. The government of Azerbaijan has decided to build a large carpet factory in the area. 60 girls are already undergoing training in traditional carpet making techniques at a local vocational school.

The arts of pottery, embroidery, wool and stone carving, and metal chasing are being carefully fostered in the republic. Earlier each skilled craftsman handed from generation to generation in his family. But now young people are learning these crafts at specialized training centres. Girls from Nagolla also study traditional carpet making techniques there.

The world as Georgian children see it

Moscow's Friendship House recently played host to an exhibition of paintings by Georgian children from the collection of the Tbilisi Children's Art Gallery. The exhibition has shown once again that children's fantasy has no bounds. They draw their native land, their friends and their countrymen, their favourite fairy-tale characters, choosing bright and joyful colours.

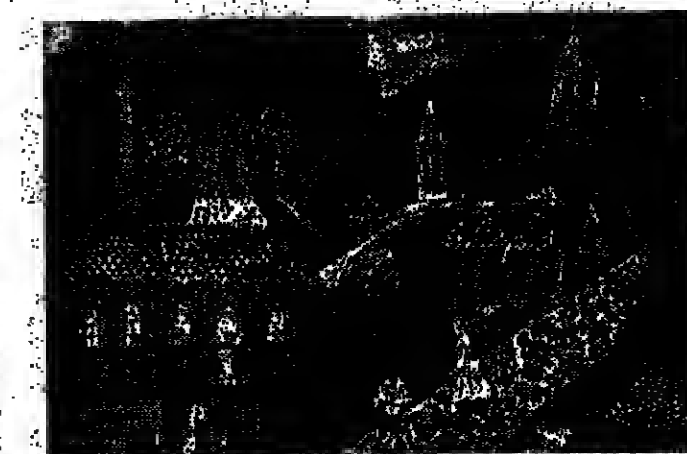
At the Tbilisi Art Gallery children are supervised by professional artists, who develop their ability to think creatively, their artistic vision, and their ability to perceive genuine beauty.

Certainly, not all of those whose works were on display will choose painting as a profession. The hope is that they will preserve that unimpaired and optimistic view, so characteristic of our childhood.

Maria BOROKINA



The Artist. By Irakli Koni, 6 years old.



My Home Place. By Manana Dzhanashvili, 8 years old.

VIEWPOINT

The Far East: Perspectives for tapping the Pacific

Valery CHICHKANOV.

Director, Institute of Economic Studies, the Far Eastern Research Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy

The Pacific Ocean interdisciplinary programme, now under development in the USSR, forms part of the plans for the national economy. The programme is aimed at boosting the economic potential of the Soviet Far East. It provides for a rational approach to many economic, social, legal and other problems resulting from human impact on the ocean.

The Far East is, above all, one of the major fish harvesting areas in this country, responsible for half of all fish and seafood landed, including 95 per cent of the salmon, 60 to 70 per cent of all herring and 100 per cent of all crabs gathered. Fishing, however, forms only the initial step in the development of the World Ocean's resources.

Recently aquaculture has become a significant trend in this field. Marine farming has acquired economic importance. The production of fish protein per unit of land is higher than that for cattle or poultry. Aquaculture yields as much as 10 tonnes of highly nutritive meat per hectare. Seaweed farming provides excellent raw materials for the chemical, food and other industries. The first mariculture enterprises in the Far East have already been working for some time.

The artificial breeding of the Pacific salmon is being given priority, and scientists believe that the numbers of this valuable fish can be increased at an accelerated rate.

The ocean possesses practically all known minerals—either in the form of sediments, suspensions or solutions. It should be emphasized that the volume of these minerals is always increasing, since rivers and other streams bring to the ocean thousands of tonnes of various rocks. Metals and gas deposits are also of special interest. True, marine extraction has some disadvantages, especially in respect to drilling and transportation. However, other performance factors are higher than those for land enterprises, specifically the yield of marine wealth.

At present, the USSR and Japan are searching for oil and gas in the shelf area off Sakhalin Island, under an agreement concluded on a compensatory basis.

There are good prospects for submarine extraction of such minerals as gold, tin and rare-earth metals.

Significantly, the Pacific Ocean is richer in polyhalite concretions than any other area of the World Ocean. Modern technology enables us to extract from them such valuable raw materials as manganese, nickel, copper, cobalt, etc.

The ocean is also being studied as an alternative source of energy: tidal power, the power of waves and sea currents, and solar energy, accumulated in the subsurface layers. These energy resources have thus far been inadequately studied, though their potential is enormous. The Taganrog and Pechenikovsky bays in the Sea of Okhotsk are believed to be the best sites in the world for the construction of tidal power stations, with an aggregate power rating of over 40 million kilowatts.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

COAL FROM KUZBASS

Vast coal reserves and the possibility for their swift development with a minimum of effort and money make the Kuznetsk coal field in Western Siberia the most important Soviet coal deposit, writes PRAYDA. What is more, the growing need of the country for high-grade coal particularly in its European part, can only be met through the development of this coal field.

This year, the Kuznetsk field will give the country almost 150 million tonnes of coal, 60 million of which will be in highly valuable caking coal. The Kuznetsk field is becoming the main supplier of this valuable grade of coal for the steel industry. Specialists maintain that in the future, the coal field can yield between 400 and 500 million tonnes of coal a year. Even at that rate, its reserves will last a thousand years.

Open-cast mining in the past few years has been developing at a rapid rate. Every third tonne of coal here is now coming from the open-cast pits. In the future, it is planned to increase output through this type of mining. This is only logical, since the productivity of these mines is three times greater than with other methods, while the coal itself costs only half as much to extract.

In Kuzbass, construction has started on the Taldinsk mine, the biggest of its type in the country. It is expected to yield thirty million tonnes of coal a year. The first tonnes of coal have been extracted from a strip mine at the Karakun deposit. Specialists believe that strip mining in the field could be rated to one hundred million tonnes a year within the next fifteen years.

WATER IN UZBEKISTAN

Uzbekistan currently produces 6,000,000 tonnes of cotton a year, 125,000 tonnes of wool. Though the land there is fertile, it would remain barren without irrigation. For millions of years even omnipotent nature could grow nothing on it except hardy steppe vegetation. Only those who have never visited Uzbekistan

believe that it is nothing but a sprawling waste, the paper points out, in fact, natural oases, nestled close to natural sources of water, were but tiny green date amid the vast expanse of the desert.

At present, Uzbekistan has 774 irrigation systems, 30,000 hydrotechnical facilities, and 20 large reservoirs. Over 70 trunk canals carry 50 cubic kilometres of water a year, which equals the annual flow of the Amudarya and the Syr-darya rivers.

For more than six decades the Soviet people have been fighting for water in Central Asia, and this greatest effort is now nearing completion. It is planned to build several more reservoirs and link-up canals and to ultimately harness and put to use all the rivers there. In fact, we are witnessing the finishing touches on the world's biggest unified automated hydrosystems for supplying agriculture with water on a regular basis, the article points out.

Does this mean that Uzbekistan will soon have plentiful water resources? On the contrary, all the water there will be needed to irrigate more land. Significantly, nature will add nothing to the 50 cubic kilometres of water mentioned above, while the irrigation project is gaining momentum. Thus, the age-old problem of water conservation is becoming increasingly acute in Uzbekistan, the paper emphasizes.

THIS PLANET CANNOT BE STOPPED FOR OVERHAUL

The problem of the rational development of the environment is discussed by Academician Yevgeny Sergeyev in the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA INDUSTRIYA. At present, man-made engineering structures occupy 5 per cent of the land area, claims the scientist. UNESCO believes that by the end of the century the territory of engineering civilisation will grow to 15 per cent. Therefore, this toll must be paid at a price. The territory of the planet must be used as a source of mineral resources.

This problem is to be tackled from the viewpoint of protecting already developed areas and occupying new areas only when necessary, following the ancient rule of medicine: "Don't harm".



Winners of the Tchaikovsky Competition



Singers Lidia Zehlyayeva and Paule Burchuladze (Soviet Union) and cellist Antonio Maneses (Brazil)

Photos by Boris Koufman

(Continued from page 1)

Around 250 musicians from 44 countries participated in the 7th International Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow, a record number of artists. Iraq, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway and the Philippines sent performers for the first time. Quite possibly they will be joined by more newcomers in the next competition, due in four years time.

Planiar, organist, conductor and composer Manuel Hodel of India, director-founder of the philharmonic and choir society in Madras, was an honorary guest for the first time. I am also vice-president of the Tchaikovsky music club, jointly founded by the Indo-Soviet Friendship Society and a group of musicians who share an interest not only in Indian, but also in European music.

I like Tchaikovsky's music very much. It is surprisingly melodious and in this lies its striking appeal. One cannot help being amazed at its depth. My earliest impressions of the competition were of the unusually high performing standards: fantastic musicality and, at the same time, the feeling that the musicians can still improve. One more thing, the attention with which the public listens to the music, is

extraordinary. One gets the impression that they know every note of the works being performed.

I will be sure to write in our papers about everything I saw and heard at the Tchaikovsky Competition in order to familiarize talented Indian pianists and violinists with this musical forum and attract them to it.

Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

ITALY ENRAPPED BY SVYATOSLAV RICHTER

Renowned Soviet pianist Svyatoslav Richter recently caused quite a stir, playing in Italy with the Borodin String Quartet from Moscow.

Straining the top-class standards of the Soviet musicians, the Italian press admired the perfection, depth and maturity of Svyatoslav Richter's performance. "Uccello" emphasized that his interpretations blended a lyricism with philosophic depth, wisdom and elegiac mood. The quartet played in Turin, Milan and Florence.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Cinema. A Week of Hong Kong films is now on in Moscow. "Ulan-Bator" cinema. Its programme includes "Wind of Earth, Small Like", "Wind of Earth, Small Like", "Wind of Earth, Small Like", "Wind of Earth, Small Like", "Wind of Earth, Small Like".

Museum. A museum devoted to the writer Ivan Goncharov has opened in Ulyanovsk. The street bearing his name, Goncharov spent all his working life in his native town as a Volga, where he conceived his novels, "The Prairie" and "Oblonov". The museum contains Goncharov's personal book and personal belongings.

Guest performers. The Gorky Theatre of Gorky and Drama has received a fine prize, following its tour of Finland. The "Finnish Sanomat" paper specifically noted that the theatre's productions organically blend Russian classical traditions with the innovativeness of Soviet drama. The theatre toured Helsinki, Turku and Tampere with a programme of the "Ten Days in Shook the World" by I. Rod. Stage adaptation of Dostoevsky's novel, "Crime and Punishment" and Molnar's comedy "Teriulia".

BUSINESS

SERVIER: EXPANSION OF TIES

Soviet organizations and Lea Laboratoire Servier are planning to discuss the possibility of implementing a project linked with the construction of the USSR of a plant producing various medical preparations, our correspondent was told by the firm's director Pierre-Marie Belton, responsible for relations with the Soviet Union. East European countries. If the talks are successful, the firm will participate in the designing of the works, will render engineering

and management services, including the development of a management information system. The firm entered the Soviet market three years ago. Pierre-Marie Belton reminded me. Over this period good contacts were established with Soviet medical institutions. In the spring of this year the USSR Ministry of Health, after clinical tests, registered and permitted the use of the firm's anti-diabetes drug. Now Soviet medical institutions

are testing the firm's anti-hypertension drug. Lea Laboratoire Servier has previous experience with work in European socialist countries. Yugoslavia, for instance, produces two medicines under its license. Negotiations are under way with Hungary for the sale of three licenses. The French firm Sofracop represents the interests of Lea Laboratoire Servier in the Soviet market. Vitaly BYCHONDK

Efforts to increase sea-food harvest

In this country, crabs, shrimp, mollusks, sea urchins and other marine animals most valuable as food are often described as "the gift of the sea", and people forget that the catching of many of them entails numerous difficulties. Although many implements for catching these creatures have been invented, many of them are far from perfect. It is also difficult to process this type of raw material with its many peculiar qualities. Soviet technologists and fishermen, therefore, find especially valuable the experience of Japanese specialists, who traditionally gather, catch and process practically everything that lives and grows in the sea, mostly for food. Considerable possibilities for learning from the Japanese experience are offered by the joint Soviet-Japanese expedition to Okhotsk sea produce, set up in 1979.

Each year, before the fishing season begins, specialists from both countries sit down at the negotiating table. This year, the

negotiations were conducted from May 14 to June 16. During these four weeks, Moscow was the site of a meeting between representatives of Sovietrybflot association of the USSR Ministry of Fisheries and a number of Japanese fishing firms and cooperatives. The joint gathering of the above mentioned sea products takes place within the Soviet 200-mile zone, outside its territorial waters in the Far East. The Japanese from the two countries are catching crabs, shrimp and trumpet-shaped clillates. The negotiations were also concerned with the sea urchin, which may become the object of joint harvesting in the future.

The total sum of the contract concluded this year exceeds eight million dollars, including 5,826 thousand for the right to catch 6,410 tonnes of crabs and a further 2,658 thousand for 600 tonnes of shrimp. Tatyana SHKOLNIKOVA

This is what the new motor-bike looks like. With a 11 hp engine, four-speed gearbox and electronic ignition, this is a real bike for any type of road surface. It has been especially designed to suit all climatic zones of the USSR, as well as to coexist with motorbikes and tropical climates.



SPORTS

ROWING

Rowing Canal in Krylatskoye (Metro Molodyozhnaya), 10 and 11 — Third National Youth Games. At 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on both days.

Taking part are line-ups from the Union republics, Moscow and Leningrad.

EQUESTRIAN SPORT

Blaze Sports Complex (33 Saklavskaya Prospekt), 10 and 11 — National championship. At 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. on both days.

On the last day of the championship the winners in dressage and show jumping will be known.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 11 — Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

WEATHER

July 10-12

On the weekend in Moscow and the Moscow Region it will become more cloudy with occasional rain. Winds: South or South-East at 2-10 mps. Daytime temperatures from 21° to 28°C (at 10°C in the East of the region); nighttime, 13°-16°C.

FAIRY-TALE HERITAGE

The world of the great French fairy-tale writer Charles Perrault has come to the stage of the Leningrad Young Spectator's Theatre in a performance entitled "Bonjour, Monsieur Perrault!", a staging by the poetess N. Slapokova, based on books which have been capturing the imagination of adults and children for three hundred years.

The play is a fanciful mixture of "Cinderella", "Puss in Boots" and other tales. The Leningrad Theatre has been creating a fairy-tale ontology of all times and peoples for sixty years, featuring such gems as "The Hunchback of Notre-Dame" by Victor Hugo, the first production of one of the country's leading children's theatres.

Guest performances in July

Soloists and groups from 11 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America will be on tour of this country in July.

Among them will be award winners at the Zlatoa Gora Soviet song festival in Poland, the dance ensemble Joliba from the Republic of Guinea, with its repertoire of ritual and modern

lyrical African dances; the young dancers' group Maceuati from Nicaragua. In this country for the first time, and pop groups from Hungary, the GDR, Greece and Japan.

WHAT'S ON!

July 10-12

THEATRES

Kremle Palace of Congresses (Kremle). Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet Theatre performances: 10 — Beethoven, "Fidelio" (opera), 11 (mat) — Concert by ballet soloists; 11 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Mozart" (opera), 12 — Heriel, "Vain Precautions" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 10 — Prokofiev, "Love of Three Oranges" (opera), 11 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 11 (eve) — Double-bill: Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera); "Francisca da Rimini" (ballet); 12 — Balasanyan, "Sakuntala" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 10 (mat) — Feltsman, "The Old Comedy" (10 love); 11 (mat) — Kalman, "The Merry Widow"; 11 (eve) — Kalman, "The Merry Widow"; 12 — Kalman, "The Merry Widow"; 12 — Kalman, "The Merry Widow".

FILMS

Walter, Give Me the Cheat (Czechoslovakia). A satirical comedy, about a man who makes a fortune by selling a broad view of the history of Soviet Art. (The works of the first 25 years are being shown at the Central Exhibition Hall, Martsch). Open daily, except Monday. From 11 a.m. till 7 p.m. Metro Park Kultury. Trolley-buses 8 or 10.

She was accused of high treason and sent to a hard prison. The many trials and hardships experienced during ten years of imprisonment do not break her strong character and love of life. Cinema "Sivaya" (174 Bolshakov), Metro Show St. Leningrad.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (100 Krysakaya Embankment), 10, 11 — Exhibition devoted to the 50th anniversary of the Moscow branch of the Artists' Union.

Moscow success of Omsk drama house



A scene from Bel Kantman's "Up the Down Staircase".

Moscow's famous Maly Theatre is playing host to performers from the West Siberian city of Omsk, which has a population of over a million, a university, a dozen institutions of higher education, a symphony orchestra and a world-famous Russian Folk Choir. The dramatic theatre, one of the four theatres in Omsk, has brought to Moscow plays based

on Dostoevsky's stories, plays by Soviet classic writer Leonid Leonov, Georgian writer Nodar Dumbadze and American, Ed Kallman, the granddaughter of Sholom Aleichem.

We are trying to deal with problems which are of special interest to the audience. That is why we make use of differing a variety of authors and genres, says the theatre's director Artus Chaikin. We believe in a successful combination of just stories, realistic characters and entertainment.

In Moscow, the theatre troupe is at home, plays to full houses. The tour ends on July 14.

Semyon SEMYONOV

A PROMISING BASIS FOR ALL

Bulgaria's cooperation with the USSR and other CMEA member-countries is the cornerstone of the Bulgarian economy. Georgi Jambor, Bulgaria's trade representative in the USSR, told newsmen at a press conference organized for Soviet journalists. You won't find any major project in Bulgaria which was completed without Soviet participation. The industrial facilities built in Bulgaria with the help of Soviet experts are responsible for 85 per cent of our industrial output, including that of the iron-and-steel and the non-ferrous metal industries.

Twenty projects were commissioned last year in which Soviet organizations were involved. Special mention should

be made of a Yelastite enrichment combine, capable of providing 10 million tonnes of copper ore a year; the touristic 210 MW unit at the Maritsa-Vostok 3 heat and power station, boosting the combined power rating to 840 MW; a paper mill; a pre-lab building combine; a sulphuric acid shop at the Demyanov copper works in Srednagorje, increased capacity at some metallurgical plants, new facilities at a tire manufacturing plant in Vidia, etc.

Equipment has been received enabling the Kozloduzh atomic power station to expand from 880 to 1,760 MW (the second section of the station is to be commissioned this year), as well

as equipment for the Asarel copper enrichment combine and the Zdravets mine.

Bulgaria reciprocates by selling the Soviet Union engineering, consumer and food products. We will continue our cooperation, taking into account the new Soviet Food Programme. Bulgaria will supply complexes for pre-processing food products. Jambor continued. These complexes are intended to serve agriculture on a regional scale by limiting the waste which occurs in the transportation of unprocessed agricultural produce. We are also regular suppliers of tractors and mowers suitable for small areas.

Gennady LEONOV

Philately



TITO COMMEMORATED

Yugoslav postage stamps were issued in the Yugoslav and International Communist and workers' movement, has been honored by a six-ounce stamp marking his 60th anniversary.

Sovincentr renders services

Sovincentr, a Soviet company promoting foreign firms in the USSR, has signed a contract under which it will render representational services to the Austrian company Plastimpex.

It is envisaged that Iapred, a Sovincentr subsidiary, will locate, in the USSR, secondary raw materials and industrial wastes.

and chemicals of the first and second grade for delivery to Plastimpex. Necessary contacts with Soviet sources are also envisaged. Plastimpex is a major company dealing in the procurement and processing of secondary raw materials and chemical industrial wastes.

SELLING PARROTS

Bird-talk is now being heard in pet stores in Moscow. Volgozoo and Kirov. Fresh arrivals from the GDR include parrots, canaries and other songbirds. This is the result of contacts between the Soviet Amalgamation of Zoological Goods and the Berlin foreign trade firm Zoologika.

In return, fish bowls were sent to the GDR capital, where they are tremendously popular. When autumn comes, Russian forest songbirds will also go there. Here is the latest telegram

received by the amalgamation. The Soviet zoology Professor A. Birchmair requests urgent shipment of Esculapion snakes for his experiments, informing that he has sent, for our zoos, reptiles, not found on the territory of the USSR — pythons, boas, and others.

Business links between the Amalgamation of Zoological Goods and foreign partners are expanding every year. Semyon SEMYONOV